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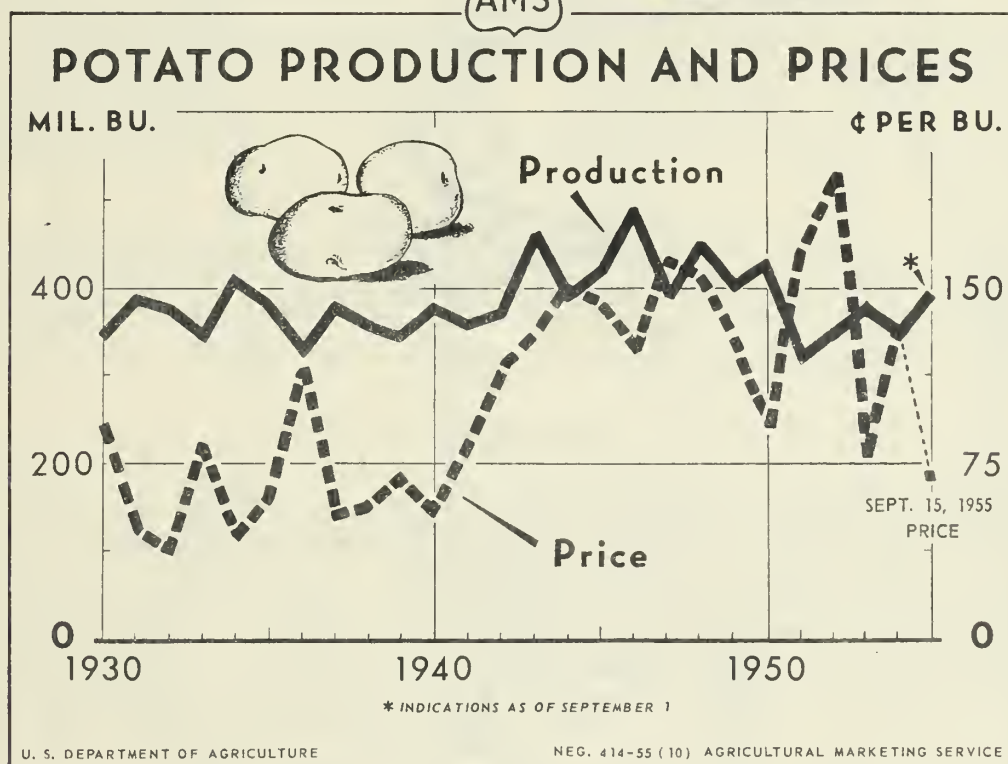
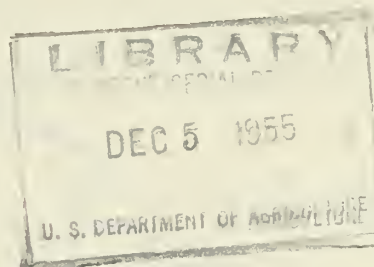
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1956 OUTLOOK ISSUE
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VEGETABLE SITUATION

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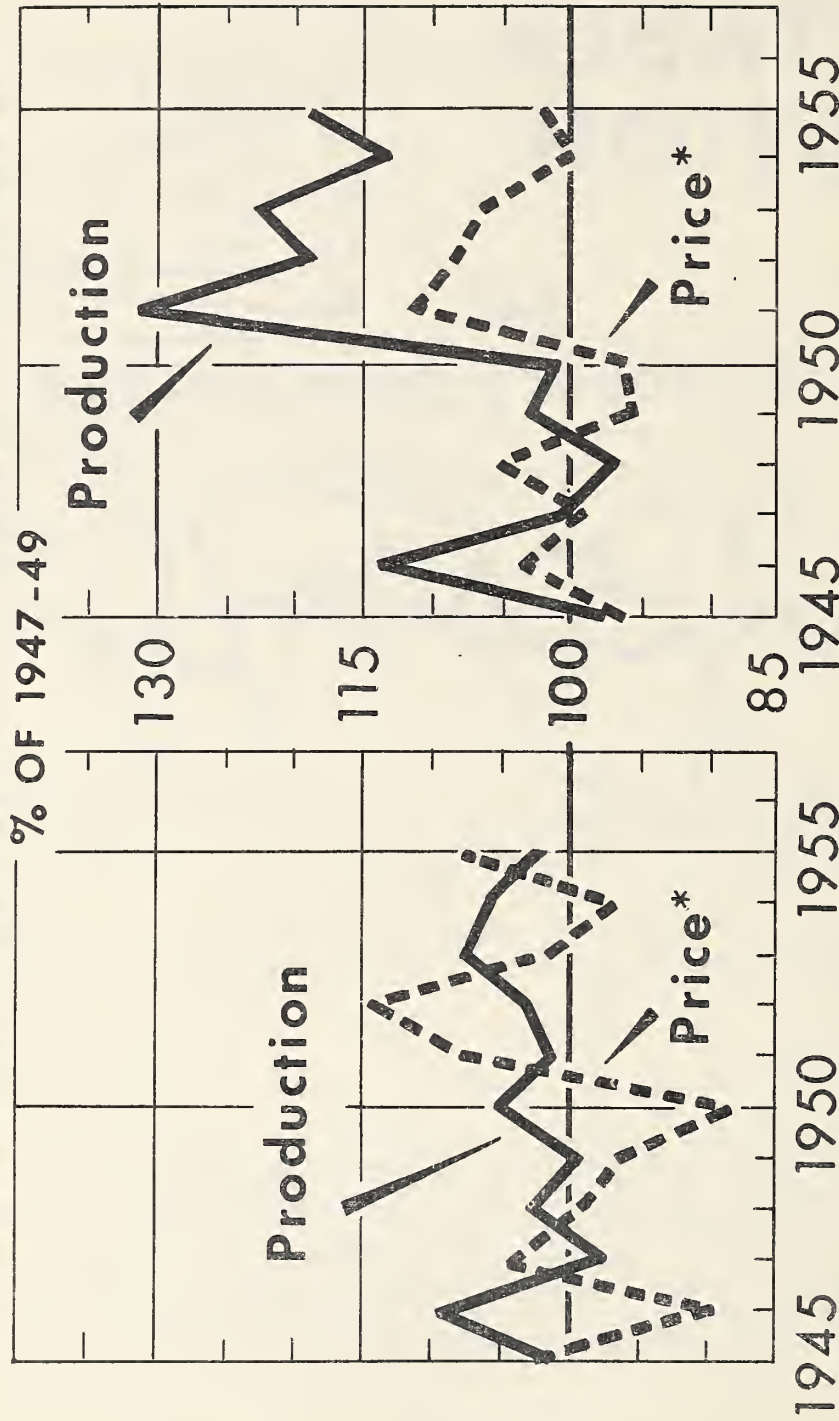


Prices farmers receive for potatoes from one year to the next generally move in the opposite direction from production. With the 1955 crop expected to be about 8 percent larger than that of the preceding year, prices are expected to average well below those received for the 1954 crop. The

Government diversion payment program on 1955 late-crop potatoes used for starch, flour and feed, together with grade and size marketing restrictions, in effect on tablestock quality potatoes, in important producing areas, will have some bolstering influence on the level of prices received for the 1955 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET FOR PROCESSING



* SEASONAL AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

DATA FOR 1955 ARE TENTATIVE ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1050A-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Since the late 1940's the increase in production of vegetables for commercial processing has been much sharper than that for fresh market sale. This reflects the continued long-time upward trend in consumer demand for processed vegetables. With most of the vegetables grown for processing contracted for in advance of the growing season, farm prices and production have tended to

move in the same direction. In general, production of vegetables for fresh market sale and prices received by growers have moved in opposite directions. Vegetable production in 1956 probably will be as large to slightly larger than in 1955, and prices are likely to average near 1955 levels.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 22, 1955

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SUMMARY

With per capita disposable income expected to continue at record levels, consumer demand for commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables in 1956 probably will be as strong as in 1955. Thus, the prices received by farmers for vegetables for fresh market sale in 1956 will depend largely on the volume produced and marketed. Supplies of commercially produced vegetables for fresh market sale so far this year have totaled less than those of 1954, and monthly prices have generally averaged higher than those of a year earlier.

Indications are that supplies of commercial vegetables for fresh market sale this fall will be down from the fall of 1954, and below the 1949-53 average. Among important items, the heavier fall production indicated for snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, eggplant, lettuce, spinach and tomatoes is more than offset by lighter production of lima beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, celery, sweet corn, green peas and green peppers.

A part of the late season production of both cabbage and onions goes into storage to supply or help supply trade needs into the following year before new crop production is sufficient to satisfy market requirements. This year production of both late summer onions and early fall cabbage is expected to be substantially smaller than in 1954, and January 1 stocks of both onions and cabbage are likely to be smaller than those of a year earlier. However, the dominant factor in the cabbage market in the early months of 1956 will be the size of the winter season crop. Intentions reports indicate that acreage for winter harvest may be up materially from that of a year earlier.

Although our foreign trade in vegetables is small compared with total United States production, exports and imports are important to certain areas, especially in the winter harvest season. With the prospect of a larger production of vegetables in Mexico and Cuba this winter than last, imports of winter vegetables probably will be substantially larger than the very light volume of a year earlier. Demand for fresh vegetables in Canada, the chief importer of United States production, is expected to continue strong, and our exports are expected to be a little larger this winter than last.

Supplies of canned and frozen vegetables for the 1955-56 marketing season are not expected to differ substantially from those of 1954-55. Stocks at the beginning of the marketing year were lighter than those of a year earlier, but a slightly larger pack should about offset the smaller stocks. In general, supplies of most individual items appear to be in better balance this season than last, and with prospects for continued strong demand, retail prices to mid-1956 are expected to average a little higher than in the corresponding period of 1955.

Supplies of potatoes into the spring of 1956 promise to be heavier than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Preliminary estimates indicate that the 1955 late potato crop, marketing of which extends into the spring, is about 15 million bushels larger than that of a year earlier; and intentions reports indicate that acreage of potatoes for 1956 winter harvest will be larger than that of 1955.

In order to help growers dispose of potatoes in excess of normal market requirements, the Department in September put into effect a potato diversion program. Under the program supplementary payments are made for 1955 crop potatoes diverted to starch, flour or feed. Furthermore, a number of important producing areas are operating under grower-approved Federal marketing agreements and orders which contain specified size, grade, quality and maturity restrictions relating to the marketing of tablestock potatoes from those areas. These measures will continue to bolster prices received by farmers for remaining 1955 crop potatoes. But with the anticipated heavier supplies, prices received by growers for potatoes into the spring of 1956 are expected to average lower than a year earlier. Lower prices may discourage farmers from planting as large an acreage to potatoes in 1956 as in 1955.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes available in the 1955-56 marketing season appear to be well above those of a year earlier. The 1955 crop is about one-fifth larger than the small 1954 crop, and the largest since 1950. Prices are expected to rise seasonally this winter and into the spring. But the relatively large supplies are likely to hold farm prices below year earlier levels. Lower prices and heavy labor requirements probably will discourage any expansion in sweetpotato acreage next year. Barring record or near record yields, such as occurred in 1955, production of sweetpotatoes in 1956 is expected to be smaller than in 1955.

In early November the Department put into effect a sweetpotato purchase program to assist growers in marketing the 1955 crop. However, market conditions subsequently improved and so far only one purchase has been made under the program.

Supplies of dry edible beans in 1956 probably will be larger than those of a year earlier. And total domestic use may be up a little. Plentiful supplies and lower support prices for 1955 crop beans may encourage somewhat larger exports in 1956 than in 1955.

Dry pea production in 1955 is down almost one-fifth from that of 1954 and is the second smallest since 1940. Domestic demand in 1956 is not expected to differ significantly from that of a year earlier, but export demand probably will be down substantially from 1955 when supplies in Europe were extremely short. Because of the weaker export demand, prices for remaining 1955 crop peas are expected to average moderately lower than the high levels of a year earlier. Farmers probably will plant at least as large an acreage to peas in 1956 as in 1955.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Favorable Outlook for 1956 If Supplies Not Excessive

The prospects for a continued high level of employment and record or near-record disposable income indicate that consumer demand for fresh vegetables in 1956 will be as strong as in 1955. Preliminary estimates indicate that economic activity for the third quarter of 1955 was at a record level; and prospects are that it will continue at a high level in the year ahead.

With the present high level of economic activity, relatively high earnings and rising wage costs, business management is expected to program further increases in investment in plant and equipment in 1956. Construction activity, an important contributor to the high level of industrial activity during the past year, is likely to be a sustaining force in 1956. While residential construction may well be below that of a year earlier, commercial construction activity probably will rise gradually into 1956. The prospect is for some increase in spending by State and local governments, with much of the increased outlay going for schools and highways.

With the anticipated healthy economic climate and high level of disposable income, the prices received by farmers for vegetables in 1956, compared with a year earlier, will depend largely on the volume produced and marketed. If output is about the same as in 1955, prices are expected to average near 1955 levels, possibly a little higher.

Suggested Guides for Spring Crops

The Department's guide for vegetables for 1956 spring harvest suggests a reduction of about 2 percent in acreage from a year earlier. If yields per acre should average near those of recent years, aggregate tonnage of spring vegetables would be approximately 5 percent less than for the spring of 1955. Increased acreage was recommended for only three vegetables -- snap beans, cucumbers and green peas; decreased acreage was suggested for cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, peppers, shallots and tomatoes. No change from 1955 acreage was recommended for lima beans, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, spinach, cantaloups and watermelons.

Foreign Trade Prospects

Although our foreign trade in vegetables is relatively small compared with total United States production, exports and imports are important to certain areas, especially in the winter harvest season. Exports of winter vegetables in the 1954-55 season totaled about 255 million pounds, the great bulk of which went to Canada. This was about 25 million pounds more than in 1953-54. Cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce and tomatoes comprise a large proportion of United States exports. With prospects for continued strong demand in Canada, exports from the United States in the first half of 1956 are expected to be a little larger than those of a year earlier.

A large proportion of United States imports of winter and spring vegetables--mainly tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, cantaloups and water-melons--originate in Mexico and Cuba. With the prospect of a larger production of vegetables in Mexico and Cuba during the first half of 1956, total imports of winter and spring vegetables probably will be substantially larger than the very light volume of 1955.

Outlook for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage

Production of cabbage this winter and spring is likely to be larger than in the same months of 1955. Indication based on the September 1 intentions report was that winter acreage would be up about 9 percent from the 1955 level. Should yields on this acreage be near the average of recent years, production this coming winter would be up substantially from that of a year earlier. The Department has recommended some reduction in acreage planted for harvest next spring, but even on the suggested acreage yields in line with the 1949-53 average would result in a larger tonnage than in the spring of 1955, when yields were much below average. Thus, barring unfavorable weather production in the first half of 1956 is likely to exceed that of a year earlier and prices are expected to average lower. In 1955 the combined winter and spring tonnage was down 18 percent from 1954, and was more than 20 percent smaller than the 1949-53 average. The smaller winter crop was due to reductions in both acreage and yields. Most of the cut in the spring crop from that of a year earlier resulted from sharply lower yields due to winter drought and the subfreezing temperatures in the southeastern States in late March. The cold weather caused considerable damage particularly in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Carryover stocks of 1954 crop early-fall Danish or storage cabbage on January 1, 1955, while about one-third smaller than those of a year earlier, were well above the 1949-53 average. However, the larger stocks were not sufficient to offset decreased production, and prices received by farmers during the winter and spring averaged well above those in the first half of 1954. Stocks of cabbage on January 1, 1956 are expected to be down materially from those of a year earlier. But, if winter and spring production materialize as anticipated, total supplies should prove adequate to meet market requirements.

Substantially smaller supplies of cabbage are available for fresh market sale this fall than last. On November 1, production of early fall cabbage available for fresh market and open market purchases by kraut packers was estimated at 364,000 tons, about one-fifth less than in 1954. However, fresh market supplies this fall may not be as small as this would indicate since the higher prices in prospect probably will result in smaller open market purchases by sauerkraut manufacturers. In 1954, open market purchases of early fall cabbage by kraut packers amounted to more than 70,000 tons.

The late fall cabbage crop is relatively small, averaging only 5 percent as large as early fall production. Preliminary estimates indicate that production from the late fall crop will be down about 16 percent from the preceding year and more than 40 percent below average. The decrease in production occurred in North Carolina where the heavy rains accompanying Hurricane Ione destroyed about 600 acres. In much of the remaining acreage in this State, stands have been reduced and growth retarded by excessive moisture.

On October 15, prices received by farmers for cabbage averaged \$44.50 per ton, about \$17 more than in mid-October 1954. With the anticipated light fall production, prices during the next several weeks should average above those of a year earlier. But, as the winter crop begins to move to market in volume, prices are expected to decline from the present level, and during the winter and spring probably will average below those of a year earlier.

Onions

During the past 25 years there have been no instances where onion acreage declined for more than 2 consecutive years. As a general rule, large crops have followed years of high prices and small crops have followed years of low prices. In both 1954 and 1955 onion acreage has been down from a year earlier, and prices have moved up considerably from their late 1953-early 1954 lows. Past experience plus the prospect of higher prices this coming winter indicate that farmers are likely to plant at least as large an acreage to late summer onions in 1956 as this year.

The indicated 1955 total onion crop of 40.2 million 50-pound sacks is over 3.0 million sacks smaller than in 1954, and 2.5 million below the 1949-53 average. Prices received by growers in 1955 are expected to average well above the 1954 level.

The 1955 crop of onions for late summer harvest is estimated at 29.6 million sacks, 4 million sacks less than in 1954 and about 3 million below average. The biggest reduction occurred in New York where, as a result of a dry summer and reduced yields, production was down about 2 million sacks from the 1954 level. However, the New York crop is reported to be of excellent quality, except in Orange County where flood damage was heavy.

A substantial part of the late summer crop of onions goes into storage each year to supply trade needs until onions from the spring crop become available. For the period 1949-53, storage stocks of onions on January 1 have fluctuated between one-fourth and one-third of the preceding late summer production. On this basis, with the late summer crop estimated at less than 30 million sacks, January 1 stocks probably will be under 10 million sacks.

On October 15, U. S. average price received by growers was \$1.25 per 50-pound sack, 35 cents higher than in mid-October 1954 and about 9 cents above the 1949-53 average. With the smaller supplies of late crop onions, prices are expected to average above a year earlier until onions become available from the spring crop.

Indications are that growers in Texas intend to plant 60,000 acres of onions for early spring harvest. This compares with about 38,000 acres in 1955 and the Department's suggested guide of approximately 38,000 acres for 1956. The indicated acreage is about 70 percent larger than the 1949-53 average.

Lettuce

The demand for lettuce in 1956 is expected to be at least as strong as in 1955. Prices received will depend largely on the quantities marketed and on the timing of movement to market. The timing of harvest is something which cannot be predicted with any degree of accuracy. However, growers in some areas, particularly California, through staggering of planting dates, plan on a regular succession of harvests. If production in 1956 is about the same as in 1955 and there are no serious distortions in the marketing pattern, prices should average near 1955 levels.

In the first few months of 1955, shipments were generally light and farm prices averaged well above those of 1954 and above the 1949-53 average. The light shipments and the absence of any market gluts were due in large part to adverse weather conditions which delayed harvest in both Arizona and the Imperial Valley of California. Then the delayed harvest of early spring lettuce from California overlapped the early harvest in the late spring States and resulted in very heavy shipments and depressed prices during May. A large part of the California early spring crop was marketed at low prices. In June prices recovered and remained above last year until October.

Preliminary estimates indicate a record large acreage of lettuce for 1956 winter harvest. Indicated acreage is 13 percent larger than in the winter of 1955 and almost 20 percent above the 1949-53 average. The acreage guide for 1956 spring vegetables suggests a slight cut from the 1955 plantings of lettuce for spring harvest. If production is about in line with indicated winter acreage and suggested spring acreage, and there are no serious distortions in patterns of harvest, prices probably will average lower this winter than last, and prices in May-June are likely to average moderately higher than the low level of a year earlier.

Celery

There has been a downward trend in acreage planted to celery in the postwar years, but due to sharply increasing yields production during the period has increased materially. Indicated 1955 production at almost 24 million crates is more than a million crates less than in 1954, but about a million crates more than the 1949-53 average. About three-fifths of the cutback in production from 1954 to 1955 occurred in the winter and spring crops, and prices for these crops averaged well above those in the first half of 1954.

The demand for celery in the first half of 1956 is expected to be as strong as in 1955. If production is kept in line with market requirements, prices received by growers for the winter and spring crops may not differ significantly from 1955 levels. The acreage guide for spring vegetables suggests a 1956 acreage of celery for spring harvest equal to the 1955 acreage. But near average yields would result in a smaller production than this year, when yields were much above average.

The early fall crop of celery this year is estimated at 1.8 million crates, about 5 percent smaller than in 1954 and early fall prices have been at very high levels. Prices received by farmers in mid-October averaged \$3.00 per crate, \$1.20 more than a year earlier and about \$1.30 above the 1949-53 average. As of November 1, production of late fall celery was estimated at 4.6 million crates, about 3 percent below that of last year, but slightly above average.

Based on evidence received at a public hearing last March, the Department of Agriculture has recommended the adoption of a marketing agreement and order for Florida celery. The proposed order has been submitted to growers and results should be available within a few days. If two-thirds of those, by number or volume of production, voting in the referendum favor adoption of the order, it may then be issued. The proposed program, if adopted, would authorize regulation of the volume of celery to be marketed, and would restrict marketings to certain specified minimum grades, sizes and qualities.

Tomatoes

Indications are that total production of tomatoes for fresh market in 1955 will be at a record high--about 3 percent above the large 1954 crop and about 13 percent above the 1949-53 average. The larger production is due entirely to higher yields, particularly for the winter and spring crops. The 1955 acreage was down almost 3 percent from a year earlier.

Despite the heavier production, indications are that prices to growers for the 1955 crop will average about the same as in 1954. However, the price pattern has been different. Prices for the 1955 winter crop were higher than a year earlier and only slightly below the 1949-53 average despite a 14 percent larger crop. The relatively favorable

prices in the winter period were due in part to orderly marketing of the crop and to very light imports from Cuba and Mexico. A moderate decline began in March under pressure of increasing supplies, and by April prices received by farmers averaged below those of a year earlier. The early spring crop was the largest of record, and prices remained below 1954 levels during most of the spring and summer.

Demand for tomatoes for fresh market is expected to be at least as strong during the first half of 1956 as in the first 6 months of 1955. If growers make only a moderate increase in acreage of tomatoes planted for winter harvest, and plant no larger acreage for spring harvest than in 1955, average growing conditions would result in seasonal crops materially smaller than in 1955. Assuming no major distortions in patterns of harvest, and allowing for substantially heavier imports of tomatoes from Mexico and Cuba than the light imports a year earlier, prices to growers in the first half of 1956 would be expected to average higher than for the same months of 1955.

The early fall tomato crop this year is estimated to be up about 11 percent from that of 1954. But demand is strong and farm prices in September and October averaged above those of a year earlier. Indications are that production of tomatoes for late fall harvest will be about 8 percent larger than in 1954 and more than 40 percent above the 1949-53 average.

After approval by a grower referendum held in September, the Department of Agriculture in early October issued a Federal marketing agreement and companion order regulating the handling of tomatoes grown in Florida. A committee of 15 producers has been appointed to make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture regarding the particular marketing restrictions which should be imposed in putting the program into operation.

1955 Production of Vegetables
for Fresh Market Sale
Below 1954, Prices Higher

As of November 1 indications point to a slightly smaller production of vegetables for fresh market this year than in 1954. Production of both winter and spring vegetables for the fresh market in 1955 was below year earlier levels; production of fresh vegetables for summer harvest was up from that of last year, but production of vegetables for fresh market sale this fall is expected to be a little smaller than that of a year earlier.

Demand in 1955 has been strong, and in general prices received by farmers for vegetables for fresh market sale have been significantly higher than in 1954. During each of the first 9 months of 1955, except for July, prices received by growers for fresh market vegetables have averaged above those of the corresponding month a year earlier. The lower prices in July appeared to be a result of an overlap of supplies from the delayed spring harvest and movement from the early summer crop. Part of the price strength in late summer-early fall was due to crop damage and delayed harvests caused by hurricanes.

November 1 indications are that production of vegetables for fresh market sale this fall will be down about 3 percent from that of a year earlier and 2 percent below the 1949-53 average. With the smaller supplies and apparent strong demand, prices for the fall period are likely to average above those for the corresponding period of 1954.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Outlook for 1956

Total supplies of processed vegetables into mid-1956 are not expected to differ much from supplies available in corresponding months of 1955. Carryover stocks were much smaller, but indications are that the 1955 pack will be slightly larger than that of 1954.

In most instances individual items appear to be in better balance with anticipated market requirements than a year earlier. Tomatoes and most tomato products, green peas, asparagus and spinach should be in more plentiful supply than a year earlier, while supplies of sweet corn and sauerkraut should be materially smaller than the relatively heavy supplies of early 1955. The supply of snap beans into mid-1956 probably will be about the same as in the corresponding period a year earlier.

With better balanced supplies and continued strong demand in prospect for the first half of 1956, retail prices of processed vegetables are expected to average a little higher than in the first 6 months of 1955. There are as yet no indications as to the probable 1956 acreage and production of vegetables for commercial processing. The Department's acreage and marketing guide for vegetables for processing in 1956 will be released early in the year. However, the generally good disappearance rate of processed vegetables during the past year and the expected continued high level of demand probably will result in some increase in processor demand for a number of processing crops in 1956.

1955 Production for Processing Above that of 1954

Data available on November 1 indicate that the 1955 production of 10 important vegetables for commercial processing is almost 4 percent above that of 1954 and about 3 percent above the 1949-53 average. In most years these 10 crops account for about 97 percent of the 11 principal vegetables for commercial processing for which official forecasts are made. The higher yields this year than last for these 10 processing vegetables considerably more than offset the 3 percent decline in acreage for harvest.

From the standpoint of tonnage, the prospective big increase in production of tomatoes alone was more than enough to offset decreased production of green lima beans, snap beans, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn and beets. Indicated production of green peas, pimientos and spinach is up significantly from 1954 levels, while indicated production of cucumbers for pickles is up slightly.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1956

Indications are that total supplies of canned vegetables available in the 1955-56 marketing year will not differ appreciably from those available in the 1954-55 season. Supplies of sweet corn and sauerkraut appear to be light relative to supplies of other vegetables and relative to the 1949-53 average. Packers may well seek an increased acreage of these crops for processing in 1956.

Mid-year packer and distributor stocks of 6 major canned vegetables --snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, tomato juice and sauerkraut--amounted to the equivalent of almost 43 million cases of 24/2's. This was about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier holdings, but well above the 1949-53 average. Stocks of snap beans and sweet corn were higher than a year earlier and above average; stocks of green peas and tomatoes were down from year earlier and average levels; stocks of tomato juice and sauerkraut were well below those of a year earlier, but stocks of tomato juice were above the 1949-53 average. Among other canned items on which information is available, stocks of asparagus, lima beans and spinach were larger while stocks of beets, carrots and pumpkin and squash were smaller than those of a year earlier.

Canned Peas

The 1955 pack of canned green peas was substantially larger than the 1954 pack. The National Cannery Association has placed the 1955 pack at the equivalent of 27.4 million cases, 24/2's. This is 3.4 million cases or about 14 percent larger than 1954 but 3 percent below the 1949-53 average. However, at the beginning of the pack year combined canner and distributor stocks were about 2.5 million cases smaller than in 1954. Thus, supply of canned peas available during the 1955-56 marketing season will be only moderately larger than in the preceding season.

The disappearance rate has been high and wholesale and retail prices of canned green peas have held up well despite moderately larger supplies. Barring an increased acreage under contract and the prospect of an unusually large pack in 1956, prices are expected to continue near year earlier levels into late spring or early summer.

Canned Corn

Demand for corn for processing is likely to be somewhat stronger in 1956 than in the preceding season. The National Cannery Association places the 1955 pack of canned corn at 24.1 million cases, 24/2's equivalent. This is 20 percent less than in 1954 and about 10 percent below the 1949-53 average. The reduction in pack will be partly offset by larger packer and distributor stocks. But supplies of canned corn into mid-1956 will be materially smaller than a year earlier, and about 3 percent below the 1949-53 average.

In recent weeks there has been a moderate upturn in wholesale and retail prices of canned corn. With smaller supplies and the prospect for continued good demand, prices of canned corn during the first half of 1956 are expected to average above the low levels for the corresponding months of 1955.

Snap Beans

Pack figures for 1955 are not available for snap beans, but estimated production of beans for processing indicate that the canned pack will be substantially smaller than the 1954 pack, but moderately larger than the 1949-53 average. However, canner and distributor stocks at the beginning of the pack year were much heavier than a year earlier which may just about offset the smaller pack. Thus, supplies of canned snap beans in prospect for the 1955-56 marketing season appear to be about the same as the ample supplies of the 1954-55 season.

Snap beans appear to have been moving into consumption at a high rate, and prices during the first half of 1956 are expected to average near year earlier levels.

Tomatoes

Prospective tonnage of tomatoes produced for processing in 1955 is up about one-fifth from that of 1954 but is about in line with the 1949-53 average. Growers planted a 4 percent larger acreage than that recommended by the Department, but indications are that harvested acreage was up about 15 percent and that yields were moderately above those of 1954.

However, the prospective larger pack in 1955 will be largely offset by smaller stocks at the beginning of the marketing year. Stocks of tomatoes and tomato juice in mid-1955 were about 7 million cases, 24/2's equivalent, smaller than those of the preceding year. Thus, the total supplies of tomatoes and tomato products available in the 1955-56 marketing year will be only moderately larger than in the 1954-55 period.

Apparent disappearance of canned tomatoes and tomato products has been at a high level and prices of canned tomatoes, and most tomato products in the first half of 1956 are expected to average near the levels for the corresponding period of 1955.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

As of November 1, production of cabbage for kraut from contracted acreage and other acreage controlled by packers was 89,500 tons, down almost one-fourth from that of a year earlier and 15 percent below the 1949-53 average. Most of the tonnage contracted for delivery to kraut plants is from the early fall crop. This year only about 60,000 tons of early fall cabbage was contracted for kraut compared with almost 79,000 tons in 1954. Information is not yet available on open market purchases of cabbage for kraut. Such purchases usually amount to 40 to

50 percent of total packer requirements. However, with market supplies of cabbage substantially below supplies a year earlier, open market purchases for kraut are expected to be considerably less than the 70,000 tons purchased in the fall of 1954.

With materially smaller supplies of sauerkraut available, prices are stronger this fall than last. Prices into mid-1956 are expected to average above year earlier levels.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Supplies of frozen vegetables available for the 1955-56 marketing year are expected to be about in line with those of a year earlier. Stocks of frozen vegetables at the beginning of the current marketing season were moderately smaller than those of a year earlier. Although figures are not yet available on the 1955 pack, indications are that the pack will be up sufficiently to offset the smaller stocks.

On November 1, stocks of frozen vegetables amounted to approximately 700 million pounds--about 13 million pounds less than in 1954, but well above the 1949-53 average. The larger holdings of asparagus, snap beans, green peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach and "other" vegetables, compared with a year earlier, were more than offset by much smaller stocks of lima beans, broccoli and sweet corn, and moderately smaller stocks of Brussels sprouts and cauliflower.

Consumer demand for frozen vegetables in 1956 is expected to remain strong, and overall stocks may be lighter at the end of the marketing year than at the beginning. Barring unfavorable weather, the 1956 pack probably will be moderately larger than that of 1955.

POTATOES

Outlook for 1956

Potato production in 1956 is likely to be smaller than in 1955 if yields average close to those of recent years. This year's crop was increased in many of the important producing areas by increased acreage and higher yields.

According to the November 1 Crop Report, 1955 production in the 29 late-crop States is expected to total about 303 million bushels, 5 percent above that of 1954. In view of the anticipated heavier carryover of potatoes from the large late-crop, the Department in August recommended that acreage for winter harvest in Florida be cut back significantly from the 1955 level. However, September 1 intentions reports indicate that growers in Florida plan to plant a larger acreage for winter harvest than last year. The Department's acreage guide for spring suggests a 13 percent decrease in the acreage of potatoes planted for spring harvest in 1956 compared with 1955. Barring another year of extremely high yields, production next spring on the recommended acreage would be down even more than the reduction in acreage.

With the large crop of late potatoes and the prospect of a relatively large acreage for winter harvest, potatoes should be in plentiful to burdensome supply into next spring; and prices received by growers during this period are expected to average considerably lower than a year earlier.

1955 Production Above Requirements

Indicated total production of 384 million bushels of 1955 crop potatoes is about 8 percent above that of 1954, and appears to be well in excess of normal trade requirements. The indicated production is about 45 million bushels larger than the Department suggested as a guide for 1955. Each of the seasonal crops was larger than that of a year earlier. The early crop at almost 60 million bushels was up 8 million bushels from 1954; the intermediate crop of 20 million bushels was up 4 million bushels; and the late crop is estimated at 303 million bushels, 15 million bushels more than in 1954.

Late Crop Surplus in Eastern and Western States

In the group of 9 Eastern States, production of 1955 late-crop potatoes is expected to be almost 118 million bushels, or 12 percent larger than in 1954. The large 1955 production is due almost entirely to the heavy production in Maine. Production in Maine is estimated to be up about 17 million bushels, while in the other Eastern States as a group, production is down. The prospective crop in the 11 Western States is about 127 million bushels, or 13 percent larger than that of the previous year, with the major part of the increase in Idaho. In the 9 Central States, on the other hand, indicated production of late crop potatoes is down 12 million bushels from a year earlier, as a result of lower average yields. More than half of the reduction in output occurred because of much lower yields in North Dakota. Of the Central group of States, Ohio is the only large producing State in which 1955 production was above that of 1954.

The Potato Diversion Program

The large 1955 potato production began to weigh heavily on market prices this past summer, and on September 15 the Department of Agriculture put into effect a potato diversion program to assist the industry in disposing of supplies of 1955 crop potatoes in excess of market requirements. Under the program, growers receive supplementary payments for potatoes diverted into starch, feed or flour, provided the potatoes meet certain specifications as to size and quality.

By November 12 the following areas had been approved for participation in the program: (1) All of Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and, (2) parts of California. Of the 3.8 million bushels of potatoes sold for starch through November 12, 3.3 million bushels were eligible for diversion payments. An additional 128,000 bushels of potatoes had been diverted to feed under the program.

Marketing Agreements and Orders

After approval by growers in August, the Department of Agriculture in September 1955 issued an amended marketing agreement and companion amended marketing order expanding the area included under the former Central Oregon-Northern California potato agreement and order. The order as revised includes all of Oregon, except Malheur County, and the counties of Modoc and Siskiyou in Northern California. In addition to the Oregon-Northern California area, 4 other Federal Marketing orders for potatoes are operating in the following areas: Maine; Idaho-Malheur County, Oregon; Colorado; and Washington.

The purpose of these marketing agreements and companion marketing orders is to promote orderly marketing and increase returns to growers. The orders authorize certain specified size, grade, quality and maturity restrictions relating to the marketing of tablestock potatoes from areas in which the agreements and orders are in operation. On the basis of estimated 1955 production, about 40 percent of the total potato crop, and about 50 percent of the late crop production is covered by Federal Marketing orders.

Potato Import-Export Regulations in Effect

The Department of Agriculture on November 7 issued an order restricting imports of potatoes, except certified seed potatoes, to certain minimum grades and sizes. The order is effective from November 14, 1955 to June 30, 1956 and is similar to the one in effect last season.

Most of the potatoes imported into this country come from Canada and the volume is relatively minor compared with total U. S. production. However, at certain seasons imports can have an important influence on domestic markets. The 1955 Canadian crop, like that in the U. S., is expected to be up significantly from the 1954 level. Canada also has regulations restricting imports of potatoes. The Canadian import restrictions are similar to those in the United States.

Lower Prices in Prospect for Remaining 1955 Crop Potatoes

Potato prices through the first 5 months of 1955 averaged higher than in the comparable months of 1954 when prices were very low. Although the early potato crop was large, marketings from the various areas were well timed and there were few serious market gluts. Also considerable freeze damage particularly in Alabama and some drought damage in the Southern late spring potato States resulted in delayed harvest, and price strength from late winter into May. However, plentiful supplies and the prospect of a large spring crop subsequently began to weigh on the market. Prices declined sharply during the summer and on September 15 the farm price was only 71 cents per bushel, 46 cents lower than a year earlier. Since then prices have recovered slightly, but are still at a very low level.

With the large crop of potatoes in the late States, January 1 storage stocks of old crop potatoes probably will be larger than a year earlier; and indications are that growers in Florida and Texas will plant a larger acreage of potatoes for 1956 winter harvest. The diversion program for 1955 late crop potatoes and minimum size and grade restrictions on a large percentage of potatoes entering regular marketing channels will tend to bolster prices received by farmers for remaining 1955 crop potatoes. But barring an unforeseen cut in potato production for winter and spring harvest, prices of potatoes into next spring are expected to average well below those of a year earlier.

SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1956

The experience in recent years indicates that farmers are likely to produce fewer sweetpotatoes in 1956 than in 1955. In the meantime supplies from the large 1955 crop will be moving to market. Since a big portion of the increased production occurred in those commercial areas having storage facilities, supplies in the northern markets this coming winter and spring should be larger than in 1954, and farm prices are expected to average well below those of a year earlier. The expected lower prices probably will discourage any expansion in acreage next year. Also, the heavy labor requirements for growing and handling the crop may tend to discourage heavier plantings. Thus, barring record or near-record yields such as occurred in 1955, production of sweetpotatoes in 1956 is expected to be smaller than in 1955.

The demand for sweetpotatoes in 1956 is expected to be at least as strong as in 1955. With the prospect of increased supplies and lower prices, per capita consumption during the first half of 1956 probably will be larger than in the first 6 months of 1955.

1955 Crop Largest Since 1950

As of November 1, the 1955 crop of sweetpotatoes was estimated at 36 million bushels. This is one-fifth larger than the small 1954 crop, and the largest since 1950. All of the increase in production over 1954 is a result of record yields; 1955 acreage for harvest was actually 2 percent smaller than in 1954. About three-quarters of the increased production occurred in four states--Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. However, production was also up significantly in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. In only one State--New Jersey--was estimated production materially smaller than in 1954.

Lower Prices Indicated for 1955 Crop

In the week ended November 12, shipping point prices at Southern Louisiana points for 50-pound crates of Porto Rican type sweetpotatoes averaged \$2.21, \$1.25 lower than the price for the corresponding week of 1954. The United States average price received by farmers on September 15 was \$1.42 per bushel, the lowest mid-September price since 1942. Prices appear to have reached bottom and in mid-October averaged \$1.44 per bushel, 40 cents lower than in 1954.

Prices are expected to rise seasonally this winter and into spring. But the relatively large supplies are likely to hold farm prices well below year earlier levels.

USDA Purchase Program for Sweetpotatoes

The Department of Agriculture in early November put into effect a purchase program to assist growers in marketing the large 1955 crop. Purchases were to be made with Section 32 funds and the sweetpotatoes to be distributed to nonprofit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets, depending on the quantity purchased. Before the program got underway market prices strengthened somewhat and so far only one purchase has been made.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Outlook for 1956

Total food use of dry edible beans may be higher in the 1955-56 marketing season than in the 1954-55 season. Indicated production for 1955 is up slightly from 1954 levels, but the distribution of production of the various types of beans appears to be better balanced than a year earlier. A larger proportion of the 1955 production consists of pea beans which move well in the domestic market. Also, white beans generally are preferred in the European export market. Plentiful supplies and lower support prices for 1955 crop beans should encourage somewhat larger exports of beans in 1956 compared with a year earlier.

The United States has had a surplus of dry edible beans throughout the postwar period and prospects are that the surplus will continue into 1956. But the coming year promises to be one in which total use, domestic and export, may exceed production of the preceding season and result in some slight reduction in stocks.

1955 Production Up Slightly from Year Earlier

Production of dry edible beans in 1955 is estimated at 19.1 million bags. This is slightly larger than the 1954 production, and about 4 percent above the 1949-53 average. Indicated production in Michigan, the main producer of pea beans and the dominant bean-producing State in the Northeast, is up about a million bags, or 30 percent over that of 1954. The heavier production in Michigan was due primarily to a larger acreage and less loss at harvest time.

Production in the Southwestern area, where most of the acreage is in pintos, promises to be about 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1955 output of Great Northern beans, produced mostly in the Northwest, may be up moderately from 1954 levels, but indications are that production of pintos in this area will be smaller than in 1954. Production of dry beans in California will be substantially smaller, with the major part of the reduction occurring in baby limas.

Price Supports Lower
for 1955 Crop Beans

The Department of Agriculture has fixed the national average support level for 1955 crop dry edible beans at \$6.36 per 100 pounds. This is 70 percent of the February 15 parity price and compares with a support level for the 1954 crop of \$7.24 per 100 pounds, U. S. No. 1 beans.

The Government took over about 1.7 million bags of beans under the 1953 support program, and indications are that around 3.0 million bags were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1954 loan and purchase agreement programs. With lower supports and some expected increases in use of beans, deliveries to the Government of 1955 crop beans may be smaller than for the 1954 crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Outlook for 1956

Domestic demand for dry field peas in 1956 is not expected to differ significantly from that of a year earlier, but export demand is expected to be down substantially from the 1955 level when supplies in Europe were extremely short. In recent years civilian domestic consumption has averaged about one-half pound per person, or a little more than three-quarter million 100-pound bags; and nonfood use--feed, seed and loss--has accounted for an average of about one and a half million bags. Most of the remaining production usually has been exported. This year's crop, while down substantially from that of a year earlier, appears to be large enough to satisfy domestic requirements. Prices into mid-1956 are expected to continue well above the 1949-53 average, but probably will average moderately below the high level of a year earlier.

Dry Pea Production Second
Smallest Since 1940

Dry pea production in 1955 is estimated at about 2.8 million 100-pound bags, down almost one-fifth from that of a year earlier and the second smallest since 1940. The indicated crop is about 12 percent below the 1949-53 average. The short 1955 crop was a result of extremely low yields, particularly in the main producing States of Washington and Idaho. Acres for harvest were about 7 percent larger than in 1954.

The high price of dry peas during the 1954-55 marketing year, and the above-average prices in prospect for the 1955 crop is likely to lead farmers to plant at least as large an acreage to peas in 1956 as in 1955.

TRENDS IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIALY
PRODUCED VEGETABLES 1/

Tables 1 to 3 of this issue present series of data on civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables from 1937 through 1954. The tables are similar to the ones published originally in the July 28, 1954 issue (TVS-113) of The Vegetable Situation, and reprinted in the September 30, 1955 issue. In the present tables preliminary data for 1954 have been added and a few revisions have been made in the figures for earlier years.

Civilians in the United States are eating considerably more commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables (fresh weight equivalent), today than 15 or 20 years ago. But they are eating less per person than in the immediate postwar years, 1945-46. However, the high levels of consumption in 1945-46 appear to be due in part to forces generated by the war. Also, the very high levels of apparent consumption of processed vegetables in the immediate postwar years may have overstated actual consumption, as a part of the disappearance may have gone toward replenishing stocks in distribution pipelines. For these reasons, the ensuing discussion will be concerned primarily with trends from the prewar years 1937-39 to the more recent years.

In the period 1937-39 to 1952-54 per capita consumption of fresh and processed vegetables (fresh weight equivalent) increased from 171 pounds to 206 pounds, an increase of about 20 percent. Most of the uptrend occurred in the 1940's and since 1950 consumption per person seems to have leveled out at a little more than 200 pounds per person. Any further uptrend in per capita consumption of vegetables during the next few years seems likely to be at a much slower rate than during the 1940's. This is because of the present relatively high rate of vegetable consumption, the increasing consumption of meat and livestock products, and the improving technology which points toward decreasing spoilage and household waste of vegetables.

About four-fifths of the 20 percent increase in the per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables from 1937-39 to 1952-54 was due to an increase in the use of processed vegetables. Per capita consumption of fresh vegetables increased only about 4 percent--from 114 to 119 pounds; but during the same period the per capita consumption of processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) rose from 57 pounds to almost 88 pounds, an increase of more than 50 percent. Of the 31-pound increase in use of processed vegetables (fresh equivalent), increase in use of canned products accounted for about two-thirds, and the rapid growth in use of frozen vegetables accounted for almost 11 pounds or about one-third of the total increase.

1/ Does not include potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans or dry field peas.

Despite the rapid growth in the importance of processed vegetables relative to total vegetable consumption, fresh vegetables still comprise more than half of the total. Frozen vegetables, of negligible importance in 1937-39, now account for about 14 percent of the processed component and almost 6 percent of all vegetables consumed. With improving technology, larger consumer incomes and the trend toward more "convenience food preparation," frozen vegetables are likely to continue to increase in volume per capita and in importance relative to the other components.

The trends in total per capita consumption of the more important vegetables and in the different forms in which consumed (fresh, canned and frozen) are of interest. For example, total per capita consumption of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans and green peas increased from 1937-39 to 1952-54, with the increases in canned and frozen items in each case more than offsetting declines in use of the fresh vegetable. The uptrend in consumption of frozen green peas has been particularly sharp--from about one-half pound in the prewar period to almost 4 pounds in 1954. Per capita consumption of each of the forms of corn, cucumbers and broccoli has increased over the period. The consumption of cabbage has declined materially from the prewar level. Consumption of fresh cabbage has declined sharply, while use of canned cabbage (sauerkraut) is near that of the immediate prewar years. The total per capita consumption of spinach has declined due to a sharp decrease in use of the fresh form; consumption of the canned product in recent years has been near that of the prewar period, while use of frozen spinach has increased from a negligible quantity to almost a pound per person. Per capita consumption of fresh tomatoes in 1952-54 was about the same as in 1937-39, but consumption of canned tomatoes and tomato products was about 50 percent above the prewar level.

REVISED CONSUMPTION SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue of The Vegetable Situation presents, in the appendix, tables showing annual civilian per capita consumption of fresh vegetables 1919 through 1954, and processed vegetables 1909 through 1954. The tables are similar to those originally published in Agriculture Handbook No. 62, entitled Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52. In the present tables data for 1953 and preliminary data for 1954 have been added, and some revisions have been made in the data for earlier years.

Table 1.- Civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables, United States, 1937-55

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and pro- cessed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Fro- zen
Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1937	164.9	111.0	53.9	52.9	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1	.6
1938	171.5	114.3	57.2	56.3	.9	66.7	33.3	32.8	.5
1939	175.8	117.2	58.6	57.4	1.2	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.7	117.4	63.3	61.9	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	.8
1941	182.1	114.4	67.7	66.0	1.7	62.8	37.2	36.3	.9
1942	193.8	119.6	74.2	71.7	2.5	61.7	38.3	37.0	1.3
1943	185.2	116.1	69.1	67.5	1.6	62.7	37.3	36.4	.9
1944	197.9	127.1	70.8	67.0	3.8	64.2	35.8	33.9	1.9
1945	225.0	138.5	86.5	82.2	4.3	61.6	38.4	36.5	1.9
1946	229.4	136.8	92.6	88.0	4.6	59.6	40.4	38.4	2.0
1947	208.6	126.3	82.3	76.4	5.9	60.6	39.4	36.6	2.8
1948	203.4	128.3	75.1	68.4	6.7	63.1	36.9	33.6	3.3
1949	197.2	121.1	76.1	69.4	6.7	61.4	38.6	35.2	3.4
1950	205.9	122.9	83.0	75.7	7.3	59.7	40.3	36.8	3.5
1951	206.0	119.1	86.9	77.7	9.2	57.8	42.2	37.7	4.5
1952	206.7	120.2	86.5	75.3	11.2	58.2	41.8	36.4	5.4
1953	207.3	118.5	88.8	77.2	11.6	57.2	42.8	37.2	5.6
1954	204.9	117.5	87.4	75.2	12.2	57.3	42.7	36.7	6.0
1955	201.4	114.1	87.3	75.3	12.0	56.6	43.4	37.4	6.0

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk and exclude canned potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes and quantities consumed in commercially produced soups and baby foods.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Estimates.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of The National Food Situation. Data for processed vegetables converted to fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition.) with the following exceptions: frozen broccoli, 1.333 beginning 1948; frozen Brussels sprouts, 1.282 beginning 1937.

Table 2.- Civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables, United States, 1937-55

(Index 1937 -39 = 100)

Year	Total fresh and processed	Fresh <u>1/</u>	Processed <u>2/</u>		
			Total	Canned	Frozen
1937	97	97	95	95	100
1938	100	100	101	101	90
1939	103	103	104	103	120
1940	106	103	112	112	140
1941	107	100	120	119	170
1942	114	105	131	129	250
1943	108	102	122	122	160
1944	116	111	125	121	380
1945	132	121	153	148	430
1946	134	120	164	159	460
1947	122	111	145	138	590
1948	119	112	133	123	670
1949	116	106	134	125	670
1950	121	108	147	136	730
1951	121	104	154	140	920
1952	121	105	153	136	1,120
1953	122	104	157	139	1,160
1954	120	103	154	135	1,220
1955	118	100	154	136	1,200

1/ Excluding melons.2/ Calculated from data on fresh equivalent. Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk and exclude canned potatoes, canned sweet potatoes and quantities consumed in commercially produced soups and baby foods.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of the National Food Situation. Data for processed vegetables converted to fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition.), with the following exceptions: frozen broccoli, 1.333 beginning 1948; Brussels sprouts, 1.282 beginning 1937.

Table 3 - Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables ^{1/}, United States, calendar years 1937-54

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																	
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 Frel.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Asparagus																		
Fresh	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Canned	.69	.60	.75	.82	.81	.91	.82	.83	.48	1.28	.75	.93	.85	.86	.93	.87	1.02	.98
Frozen	.06	.10	.06	.10	.10	.08	.12	.20	.28	.24	.22	.28	.24	.24	.26	.30	.32	.32
Beans, lima 2/																		
Fresh	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3
Canned	.48	.46	.55	.72	.77	.79	.59	.32	.46	.48	.48	.51	.51	.81	.69	.65	.65	.69
Frozen	.22	.20	.24	.29	.24	.53	.31	.38	.38	.60	.82	.83	1.09	1.11	1.20	1.56	1.60	1.44
Beans, snap																		
Fresh	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0
Canned	1.27	1.47	1.53	1.68	1.66	1.90	1.91	2.10	2.41	2.36	1.98	2.06	2.13	2.46	2.33	2.48	2.54	2.63
Frozen	.06	.06	.05	.05	.09	.13	.06	.19	.24	.25	.32	.36	.35	.44	.56	.66	.71	.80
Broccoli																		
Fresh	.6	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.8
Frozen	.01	.03	.03	.01	.04	.04	.04	.04	.11	.17	.14	.23	.28	.28	.40	.57	.57	.61
Cabbage																		
Fresh	17.5	19.5	16.2	18.3	16.0	18.6	16.8	19.5	20.3	17.5	16.8	16.4	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.5	13.2
Canned 3/	1.81	2.39	2.59	2.64	2.90	2.74	2.30	.84	1.35	2.96	3.09	1.46	2.52	2.40	2.94	2.51	2.02	2.28
Corn 4/																		
Fresh	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.3
Canned	9.71	10.09	10.70	11.15	11.89	13.91	13.40	12.54	13.93	15.60	14.59	12.42	12.19	13.02	12.19	12.09	12.92	13.02
Frozen	.17	.13	.21	.25	.21	.29	.10	.48	.50	.63	1.01	.86	.93	.89	1.27	1.60	1.83	1.70
Cucumbers																		
Fresh	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Canned 5/	1.99	2.20	2.18	2.08	2.43	2.75	2.41	2.17	2.23	2.82	3.15	3.27	3.21	3.20	3.00	3.46	3.74	3.82
Peas, green 2/																		
Fresh	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.5	.5	.4	.4
Canned	7.66	8.06	8.28	9.14	10.23	10.58	9.73	8.77	11.89	12.65	9.71	9.64	8.84	9.04	8.87	8.52	8.22	8.15
Frozen	.42	.42	.62	.59	.87	1.12	.73	1.57	1.74	1.66	2.25	2.52	2.08	2.39	2.81	3.20	3.46	3.88
Spinach																		
Fresh	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Canned	.87	.81	.80	.97	.80	1.12	.75	1.23	.97	1.44	.99	.90	.99	.82	1.06	.92	.90	.63
Frozen	.04	.04	.02	.07	.02	.24	.20	.31	.47	.36	.39	.55	.51	.67	.89	.89	.93	.93
Tomatoes																		
Fresh	12.6	13.7	13.9	13.1	12.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	17.0	16.4	14.7	14.9	14.0	13.4	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4
Canned 6/	24.91	25.79	26.10	28.31	29.90	32.76	31.48	34.01	43.39	42.82	36.60	32.10	33.64	37.09	40.42	38.17	39.65	37.47

^{1/} Data for processed vegetables include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk, and exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash. ^{2/} "In-pod" basis. ^{3/} Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. ^{4/} "On-cob" basis. ^{5/} Pickles, canned and bulk. ^{6/} Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of The National Food Situation. Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and their Products (May 1952 edition), with the following exceptions: frozen broccoli, 1.333 beginning 1948; Brussels sprouts, 1.282 beginning 1937.

Table 4.- Fresh vegetables, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-54 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables												Other fresh vegetables												Melons		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Artichokes						Broccoli						Brussels sprouts						Cabbage						Carrots						Cauliflower						Celery						Corn						Cucumbers						Eggplant						Garlic						Minor						Onions						Peas						Pumpkins						Spinach						Summer squash						Watermelons						Cantaloupes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.

1/ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Minor vegetables estimated to be 43 percent "leafy, green, and yellow" and 57 percent "other" on basis of carlot shipment data. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

2/ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots in each year beginning 1929. In earlier years shallots are included in minor vegetables.

3/ Included in minor vegetables.

4/ Less than 0.05 pound.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 5 .- Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption 1909-54 1/

(Net canned weight)

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables 2/					Tomato products 2/				Other vegetables 2/				Total					
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili sauce	Paste and chili sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices 3/	Beets		Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet potatoes	Other 4/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1909 ¹	---	---	---	---	1.7	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	15.1
1910	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	5.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	14.3
1911	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	15.4
1912	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	18.4
1913	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	7.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.9	19.5
1914	---	---	---	---	2.6	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.8	19.0
1915	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.0	16.0
1916	---	---	---	---	2.3	---	---	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	18.7
1917	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.7	22.0
1918	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	21.0
1919	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	6.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	18.2
1920	0.4	---	0.9	---	2.9	0.2	0.4	5.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	3.9	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.0	16.7
1921	3	---	5	---	2.8	2	3	4.4	---	---	---	---	2	3.1	1.8	1.2	3	1.3	16.9
1922	3	0.1	6	---	2.8	2	6	4.4	---	---	---	---	2	3.3	1.2	2.2	3	2.5	21.2
1923	4	1	7	---	3.5	3	5	5.8	---	---	---	---	3	3.4	1.3	2.1	3	2.0	22.7
1924	4	1	9	---	4.3	3	5	6.0	---	---	---	---	4	3.7	1.5	1.3	3	2.5	25.3
1925	4	2	12	---	4.5	4	6	6.9	---	0.2	0.6	---	5	4.4	2.5	1.3	2	2.5	25.7
1926	4	2	13	---	4.2	4	5	6.7	---	4	7	---	4	3.9	1.4	1.6	2	---	22.1
1927	4	1	10	---	4.1	4	7	5.3	1.8	3	6	---	4	3.7	1.7	2.0	2	1	22.6
1928	5	1	12	---	4.1	4	9	5.4	1.6	3	6	---	4	3.8	1.7	2.3	1	1.8	25.5
1929	5	2	17	---	4.5	7	8	6.5	1.8	4	7	0.2	6	4.1	1.7	2.4	1	---	28.0
1930	4	3	19	---	4.0	5	6	5.7	1.7	2	5	6	5	3.7	1.6	2.0	1	---	25.0
1931	4	3	17	---	3.2	4	5	5.1	1.6	2	5	1.1	3	3.3	1.7	2.3	1	1	21.7
1932	5	2	11	0.1	3	5	6	5.4	1.5	4	7	1.1	4	3.1	1.5	1.7	1	1	22.0
1933	5	2	13	---	3.5	5	7	5.4	1.5	4	7	1.1	4	2.9	1.7	2.3	1	1	23.0
1934	5	3	14	---	3.9	4	8	5.6	1.6	5	8	1.6	5	3.5	1.7	2.3	1	2	25.8
1935	5	3	15	---	4.3	3	9	5.7	1.6	4	8	2.4	6	4.0	2.0	1.4	1	4	27.3
1936	5	3	17	---	4.6	4	9	5.6	1.6	5	8	3.0	6	3.8	2.0	1.4	1	1.0	29.0
1937	5	3	17	---	4.8	4	9	5.8	1.8	7	7	2.8	6	4.0	2.3	1.8	1	9	30.6
1938	5	3	20	---	4.9	5	9	5.7	2.1	7	6	2.6	7	4.2	2.2	2.0	1	9	31.4
1939	6	4	21	---	5.4	5	9	5.8	2.5	8	6	2.9	8	4.4	2.1	2.0	2	8	33.9
1940	6	5	23	---	6.1	7	9	5.9	2.5	9	6	3.6	9	5.5	2.5	2.1	2	7	36.3
1941	6	6	23	---	6.3	5	9	6.1	2.4	1.1	7	4.4	1.2	5.5	2.5	1.8	3	5	36.5
1942	6	6	26	---	5.8	6	8	5.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.4	5.3	2.5	1.6	3	5	33.9
1943	6	4	26	---	5.2	5	8	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	6.9	2.9	5.0	2.2	2.3	3	8	42.5
1944	6	2	29	---	7.1	4	10	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	5.1	1.4	6.2	2.9	2.3	6	9	46.1
1945	4	3	33	---	7.5	6	16	4.0	2.8	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.8	5.8	3.2	2.4	5	8	39.9
1946	1.0	3	32	---	5.8	6	11	3.8	2.7	2.7	1.5	3.8	4.2	4.9	3.3	1.1	3	1.4	37.3
1947	7	4	28	---	5.7	5	10	4.4	2.2	2.3	1.5	4.4	4.4	4.8	3.3	1.9	7	1.3	38.2
1948	6	4	29	---	5.3	5	11	4.6	2.5	2.4	1.6	4.9	1.6	5.1	3.3	1.8	4	1.3	41.5
1949	6	3	34	---	5.4	6	12	5.0	2.7	2.4	1.7	4.9	1.5	4.8	3.1	2.3	8	1.3	41.2
1950	7	6	32	---	5.3	6	12	4.8	2.5	3.3	1.8	4.6	1.5	4.8	3.5	1.9	8	1.3	40.9
1951	7	5	34	---	5.3	6	10	4.4	2.7	2.7	1.9	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.4	1.5	7	1.4	41.8
1952	7	5	35	---	4.9	7	7	4.1	2.7	2.9	1.9	5.4	1.4	5.1	3.8	1.5	7	1.3	41.8
1953	8	5	35	---	4.8	7	7	4.5	2.7	2.6	1.5	5.0	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.7	6	1.3	40.9
1954 2/	7	5	36	---	4.8	7	7	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.5	5.0	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.7	6	1.3	40.9

1/ Excludes soups and baby food. In years 1909-42 calendar-year data are derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption, beginning 1941.

2/ Minor vegetables and, in earlier years, items not shown separately are included in "other".

3/ Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice.

4/ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimientos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items in earlier years for which no separate data are available.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 6 .- Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1937-54 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables													Other vegetables		Rhu- barb	:Potato: pro- ducts:	Total 3/
	Aspara- gus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Car- rots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin: and squash	Broc- coli	Brus- sels sprouts	Spin- ach	Other	Cauli- flower	Corn, cut and on cob	Succo- tash				
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1937	0.03	0.05	0.10	4/	0.15	4/	4/	0.01	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.04	5/	5/	5/	5/	0.40
1938	0.05	0.05	0.09	4/	.15	4/	4/	.02	4/	.02	4/	4/	.03	5/	5/	5/	5/	.41
1939	0.03	0.04	.11	4/	.22	0.01	4/	.02	4/	.01	0.01	4/	.05	5/	5/	5/	5/	.50
1940	0.05	0.04	.13	4/	.21	4/	0.01	.01	0.01	.04	.01	0.01	.06	5/	5/	5/	5/	.58
1941	0.05	0.07	.11	0.01	.31	4/	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	4/	.05	5/	5/	5/	5/	.67
1942	0.04	.10	.24	.01	.40	.01	.02	.03	.02	.13	.01	.01	.07	5/	5/	5/	5/	1.09
1943	0.06	0.05	.14	4/	.26	.01	.03	.03	.02	.11	4/	4/	.03	5/	5/	5/	5/	.74
1944	0.10	.15	.17	.03	.56	.02	.07	.03	.05	.17	.06	.04	.12	4/	5/	5/	5/	1.61
1945	.14	.19	.17	.02	.62	.02	.08	.08	.05	.26	.04	.04	.12	0.01	5/	5/	5/	1.88
1946	.12	.20	.27	.04	.59	.04	.03	.12	.07	.20	.06	.07	.15	.01	5/	5/	5/	2.02
1947	.11	.26	.37	.07	.80	.04	.06	.11	.04	.22	.07	.04	.25	.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.55
1948	.14	.29	.38	.05	.90	.06	.05	.17	.07	.30	.10	.08	.26	.05	.05	.02	.05	2.97
1949	.12	.28	.49	.10	.74	.04	.03	.21	.12	.28	.10	.10	.27	.05	.05	.02	.02	3.02
1950	.12	.35	.50	.10	.85	.07	.05	.21	.09	.37	.08	.09	.25	.06	.06	.04	.15	3.38
1951	.13	.44	.54	.07	1.00	.07	.06	.30	.13	.49	.29	.13	.34	.05	.05	.04	.21	4.29
1952	.15	.52	.70	.10	1.14	.10	.06	.43	.14	.49	.34	.17	.42	.08	.08	.04	.36	5.24
1953	.16	.56	.72	.12	1.23	.09	.06	.43	.18	.51	.29	.16	.48	.06	.06	.03	.32	5.40
1954 6/	.16	.63	.65	.17	1.38	.11	.09	.46	.16	.51	.35	.17	.45	.07	.07	.05	.44	5.85

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

2/ Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items are considered to be greens.

3/ Computed from unrounded data.

4/ Less than 0.005 pound.

5/ Included with "other."

6/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-54 ^{1/}

Year	Potatoes ^{2/}	Sweetpotatoes ^{2/}	Dry edible beans ^{3/}	Dry field peas ^{4/}
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1909	184	25.8	6.7	^{5/}
1910	195	25.9	6.4	^{5/}
1911	155	23.4	6.2	^{5/}
1912	176	24.0	6.7	^{5/}
1913	186	23.3	6.0	^{5/}
1914	154	22.0	6.3	^{5/}
1915	182	24.7	5.7	^{5/}
1916	141	24.1	5.0	^{5/}
1917	144	27.5	7.3	^{5/}
1918	172	25.8	7.3	^{5/}
1919	150	29.5	5.4	^{5/}
1920	138	28.6	5.6	^{5/}
1921	154	26.7	4.7	^{5/}
1922	141	28.7	5.1	^{5/}
1923	172	24.5	5.8	^{5/}
1924	152	17.3	7.7	^{5/}
1925	155	17.5	7.2	^{5/}
1926	126	20.9	7.4	^{5/}
1927	139	24.6	8.6	^{5/}
1928	145	20.4	8.5	0.5
1929	157	22.0	7.7	.4
1930	130	18.2	9.4	.5
1931	134	20.3	8.7	.7
1932	132	27.3	7.3	.6
1933	130	23.7	7.0	.9
1934	134	24.1	8.9	.8
1935	140	25.3	8.3	.5
1936	128	19.5	8.9	.6
1937	124	21.2	7.7	.6
1938	127	21.0	9.5	.6
1939	121	19.4	9.2	.7
1940	121	16.1	8.2	.7
1941	126	18.1	8.7	.5
1942	125	20.2	11.0	.5
1943	124	21.2	8.8	.8
1944	135	19.5	8.0	.8
1945	120	18.0	7.7	.8
1946	122	17.0	8.6	.7
1947	124	14.3	6.4	.5
1948	104	11.2	6.7	.8
1949	109	11.5	6.8	.4
1950	101	12.3	8.5	.7
1951	107	7.2	7.9	.7
1952	98	7.0	8.0	.5
1953	102	8.1	7.7	.5
1954 ^{6/}	104	7.0	8.3	.5

^{1/} Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.^{2/} Farm weight basis, calendar years. Excludes quantities from gardens, and the commercially canned and frozen products.^{3/} Cleaned basis, calendar years.^{4/} Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated.^{5/} Basic data inadequate.^{6/} Preliminary.

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

¹/ Except watermelons. ²/ Includes snailions, clives, cipolinas, peas, scallions, and green onions. Markets include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Kansas City (Missouri), Denver, and Washington, D. C.

Table 9.- Vegetables for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1949-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Seasonal group: and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons) <u>1/</u>			
	Average 1949-53 <u>2/</u>	1954	Indicated 1955		Average 1949-53 <u>2/</u>	1954	Indicated 1955	
			Amount	Per- cent- age of: 1954			Amount	Per- cent- age of: 1954
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Pct.
<u>WINTER</u> <u>3/</u>	276,700	271,840	263,360	97	1,474.2	1,557.2	1,461.1	94
<u>SPRING</u> <u>4/</u>	682,940	755,610	726,170	96	2,336.9	2,640.6	2,531.1	96
<u>SUMMER</u> <u>3/</u>	924,290	961,520	972,960	101	4,180.1	4,316.6	4,402.9	102
<u>FALL</u> <u>5/</u>								
Beans, lima	630	400	350	88	1.0	.5	.4	80
Beans, snap	38,940	35,500	37,400	105	62.3	61.7	65.8	107
Cabbage: <u>3/</u>	54,600	49,060	45,370	92	575.9	545.7	438.3	80
Early	50,080	44,660	41,720	93	549.6	527.9	423.4	80
Late	4,520	4,400	3,650	83	26.3	17.8	14.9	84
Carrots	29,170	29,150	26,630	91	352.1	360.0	330.9	92
Cauliflower	14,670	11,900	11,900	100	117.1	81.2	99.4	122
Celery:	13,740	11,840	11,710	99	204.8	200.9	193.8	96
Early	5,090	4,270	4,160	97	68.7	57.8	54.9	95
Late	8,650	7,570	7,550	100	136.1	143.1	138.9	97
Cucumbers	7,840	8,550	8,450	99	36.1	44.3	44.3	100
Lettuce	58,820	52,460	58,630	112	339.1	362.2	394.2	109
Green peas	3,130	2,500	2,300	92	4.8	4.3	3.4	79
Spinach	9,810	8,470	8,530	101	29.2	23.8	25.1	105
Tomatoes:	35,520	33,600	36,700	109	176.0	221.1	243.7	110
Early	17,560	17,000	20,000	118	128.1	157.7	174.9	111
Late	17,960	16,600	16,700	101	47.9	63.4	68.8	109
Total fall	306,910	287,430	289,870	101	2,004.4	2,031.5	1,961.0	97
Annual total	2,190,840	2,276,400	2,252,360	99	9,996.0	10,545.9	10,356.1	98

^{1/} Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

^{2/} For group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the crop averages.

^{3/} Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

^{4/} Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

^{5/} Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates are not made.

Table 10.- Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1954 and 1955

Market, commodity, and State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month			
		1954		1955	
		Oct. 19	Nov. 16	Oct. 18	Nov. 15
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>					
Beans, snap, green, New Jersey <u>1</u> / ₂	Bu.	6.25	---	3.15	---
Beets, New Jersey	Melon crt.,				
	24 bunches	1.13	1.25	1.00	1.25
Broccoli, Pennsylvania	4/5 bu. box	2.50	---	2.50	2.50
Broccoli, California	Pony crt.	7.00	10.00	6.30	7.00
Cabbage, Danish	50-lb. sack	---	7.05	1.75	2.01
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crt.	10.00	---	9.00	---
Carrots, bunched, California	W. G. A. crt.	6.09	7.00	8.00	7.71
Carrots, topped, California	48-lb. film bags	4.69	4.94	4.96	6.23
Cauliflower, New York	Double-deck crt.	1.82	3.62	1.63	2.05
Celery, Golden Heart, New York	16-in. crt.	3.20	---	5.33	---
Celery, Pascal, California	16-in. crt.	3.70	4.24	5.52	4.19
Cucumbers, Florida	Bu.	7.81	2.93	2.50	3.58
Eggplant, Florida	Bu.	3.63	3.70	2.25	2.22
Escarole, New Jersey	1½ bu. box	1.00	---	1.00	.68
Honey Dews, California	Std. Crt.	4.67	5.25	3.70	5.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	2-doz. crtn.	4.32	2/5.05	4.25	2/3.10
Onions, yellow, large size					
western	50-lb. sack	1.89	2.55	2.62	2.62
Onions, yellow, medium size,					
New York	50-lb. sack	1.18	1.81	1.67	---
Peas, green, western	Bu.	5.40	5.12	4.25	5.25
Peppers, green, Virginia	Bu.	2.55	---	1.63	2.25
Tomatoes, California	6x6 and lgr.				
	60-lb. crt.	4.72	4.82	3.88	6.50
<u>Chicago</u>					
Beans, snap, green, Florida <u>1</u> / ₂	Bu.	---	5.75	---	3.60
Beets, bunched, Illinois	W. G. A. crt.	1.10	---	.90	---
Cabbage, domestic round type,					
Illinois	50-60 lb. crt.	1.20	1.15	1.65	2.50
Carrots, topped, California	48-lb. film bags	4.00	4.35	4.50	5.50
Cauliflower, Michigan	Pony crt.	2.50	3/4.30	2.50	3/3.10
Celery, Golden Heart, Michigan	½ crt.	1.50	---	2.75	---
Celery, Pascal, California	16-in. crt.	3.50	4.00	4.75	3.75
Cucumbers, Florida	Bu.	7.50	3.40	3.50	3.90
Honey Dews, California	Std. crt.	3.35	---	3.00	---
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	2-doz. crtn.	2.65	2/4.15	3.65	2/2.65
Onions, yellow, medium size,					
midwestern	50-lb. sack	1.65	1.85	2.00	1.90
Peas, green, California	Bu.	4.75	---	3.90	---
Peppers, green, Texas	Bu.	---	3.20	---	4.00
Tomatoes, California	6x6 and lgr. lug				
	box	4.15	4.85	3.50	5.75

1/ Valentine variety. 2/ Arizona. 3/ New York, Long Island, 12's double deck crate.
Prices submitted Tuesday of each week by the Market News Service representatives.

Table 11.- Vegetables, commercial for fresh market; Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of the 15th of the month, indicated periods 1/ (1910-1914 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	224	266	281	274
1953	263	262	249	254	251	289	246	201	192	198	224	235	239
1954	247	227	230	266	247	197	228	199	173	190	226	221	221
1955	257	258	262	270	308	230	223	211	230	223			

1/ Revised. In addition to vegetables included in series published prior to Jan. 1954, the following items have been added: broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

Table 12.- Vegetables, for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	10-year	1954	Prelim-	10-year	1954	Indi-	1955 as
	Average		inary	Average		cated	percent-
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955	age
							of 1954
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Beans, lima <u>1/</u>	88,080	111,920	101,530	70,910	103,020	85,830	83.3
Beans, snap	125,410	151,500	135,470	236,800	353,030	297,080	84.2
Beets	16,250	15,700	17,020	143,100	147,900	144,000	97.4
Corn, sweet <u>2/</u>	466,950	453,910	394,310	1239,800	1491,100	1,178,600	79.0
Peas, green <u>1/</u>	430,340	426,720	431,600	438,250	400,130	446,670	111.6
Pimientos	17,460	31,300	26,500	20,020	22,150	34,100	154.0
Tomatoes	425,900	267,550	308,700	3109,100	2688,560	3218,630	119.7
Total	3,570,390	1,458,600	1,415,130	5257,980	5205,890	5404,910	103.8
Asparagus	81,760	100,850	NA	98,950	101,630	NA	---
Cabbage for kraut							
Contract	9,320	9,170	7,600	95,500	118,300	89,500	75.7
Open market	8,500	6,410	NA	93,600	85,300	NA	---
Cucumbers	127,330	140,810	125,950	250,580	306,410	311,470	101.7
Spinach							
Winter and spring	27,420	20,130	23,390	83,210	73,180	94,660	129.4
Fall	9,380	4,780	9,000	30,150	18,160	36,000	198.2
Acreage and production <u>3/</u>	3,833,240	1,740,750	NA	5903,290	5908,870	NA	---

1/ Production reported on a shelled basis. 2/ In husk. 3/ Total 11 crops for past seasons.

Table 13.- Canned vegetables: United States commercial packs 1953 and 1954 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks, indicated periods in 1955, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Stocks					
	1953	1954	Canner 1/		Wholesale distributor 1/			
			Date	1954	1955	Date	1954	1955
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	cases	cases		cases	cases		cases	cases
	24/2's	24/2's		24/2's	24/2's		24/2's	24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	22,611	27,069	July 1	2,216	5,810	July 1	2,415	3,015
Corn, sweet	30,982	30,619	Aug. 1	4,557	4,708	July 1	3,490	3,633
Peas, green	28,037	23,951	Oct. 1	17,491	19,136	July 1	2,962	2,679
Tomatoes	22,334	21,827	July 1	4,794	2,666	July 1	3,012	3,039
Tomato juice 2/	37,754	27,062	July 1	11,483	6,141	July 1	2,824	2,829
Total	141,718	130,528	---	40,541	38,461	July 1	14,703	15,195
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	4,018	4,978	Mar. 1	345	605	July 1	812	765
Beans, lima	3,085	3,520	Aug. 1	410	865	July 1	533	564
Beets	8,583	7,061	July 1	2,059	1,369	July 1	1,059	986
Carrots	2,747	2,096	July 1	1,028	870	July 1	429	407
Pickles	3/22,440	3/20,836		---	---		---	---
Pimientos	3/986	3/642		---	---		---	---
Pumpkin and squash	2,983	2,134	July 1	1,559	219	July 1	540	374
Sauerkraut	3/12,226	3/10,994	June 1	4/4,321	4/3,813	July 1	745	735
Potatoes	2,786	1,656		---	---		---	---
Sweetpotatoes	4,876	4,061		---	---		---	---
Spinach	5,407	3,979	Mar. 1	5/689	5/779	July 1	780	814
Other greens	2,255	2,090		---	---		---	---
Tomato products:								
Catsup, chilisauce	15,287	14,494	July 1	4,522	1,977	July 1	1,065	1,205
Paste	6/6,800	6/5,720	July 1	1,356	481	July 1	---	---
Pulp and puree	3,643	3,459	July 1	580	81	July 1	737	796
Sauce	6/5,570	8,204	July 1	1,398	428	July 1	554	698
Vegetables, mixed	3,630	3,040		---	---		---	---
Total, comparable:								
minor items	107,322	98,988	---	18,267	11,487	July 1	7,254	7,344
Grand total, com-								
parable items	249,040	229,192	---	58,808	49,948	July 1	21,957	22,539

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans by S&HR Branch of AMS. 2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. 3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68, pimientos 29, and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh). 4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel. 5/ California only. 6/ Estimated on basis of pack in California.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Table 14.- Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1953 and 1954, and cold-storage holdings, November 1, 1955, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1953	1954	Nov. 1 Average 1950-54	Nov. 1 1954	Nov. 1 1955 ^{1/}
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
	:	:	:	:	:
Asparagus	32,945	25,780	15,189	17,738	18,317
Beans, green and wax	114,781	123,253	73,706	95,386	97,772
Beans, lima	138,595	129,674	101,446	123,716	118,792
Broccoli	89,043	62,004	29,041	35,395	28,471
Brussels sprouts	40,801	33,418	12,453	19,954	16,615
Carrots	29,332	27,494	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Cauliflower	35,710	17,088	12,574	13,993	10,793
Corn, cut	104,809	78,212	69,408)	102,637)	88,324)
Corn-on-cob	17,217	16,788)))
Kale	4,072	4,251	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Mixed vegetables	30,910	23,805	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Okra	12,285	7,756	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Peas	226,664	206,854	170,492	167,235	167,699
Peas, blackeye	6,431	5,697	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Peas and carrots	19,551	14,551	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Potato products	70,691	85,255	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Pumpkin and squash	9,472	13,036	10,868	7,894	10,143
Rhubarb	8,348	6,751	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Spinach	87,927	66,901	36,717	29,459	34,851
Succotash	14,190	9,364	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Turnip greens	5,272	7,497	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Miscellaneous vegetables	4,224	9,199	75,228	96,508	104,846
Total	1,103,270	974,628	607,122	709,915	696,923

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 15.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, Oct. 15, 1955, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	Average		1954	1955		
	August	January				
	1909-	1947-	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	July	December	15	15	15	15
	1914	1949				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bushel	.681	1.48	.938	.752	.713	.723
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel	.880	2.35	1.84	1.79	1.42	1.44
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt.	3.37	9.92	7.81	7.78	7.07	7.04
Peas, dry, field, per cwt.	---	4.60	4.31	5.45	6.07	6.41

Table 16.- Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Average prices received by growers, U. S., October 1-15, 1955, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	1954		1955		
		Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beans, snap	Bu.	1.90	2.20	2.10	2.50	2.55
Broccoli	Crt.	3.45	3.55	4.30	3.95	4.55
Cabbage	Ton	31.10	27.40	42.50	41.90	44.50
Cantaloups	Crt.	2.55	1.90	2.45	2.15	2.35
Carrots	Bu.	1.70	1.50	1.75	1.85	1.80
Cauliflower	Crt.	1.50	1.25	1.50	2.05	1.65
Celery	Crt.	1.95	1.80	2.40	3.40	3.00
Corn, sweet	5-doz.					
	ears	1.40	1.55	1.40	1.40	1.65
Cucumbers	Bu.	1.70	3.00	1.90	1.95	2.15
Lettuce	Crt.	2.50	4.15	3.85	4.45	3.05
Onions	Sack	1.00	.90	1.05	1.10	1.25
Peppers, green	Bu.	1.00	.85	1.90	1.55	1.40
Spinach	Bu.	1.10	1.05	1.40	1.70	1.10
Tomatoes	Bu.	2.15	2.90	2.95	3.05	3.85
Watermelons	1,000					
	melons	265.00	266.00	283.00	273.00	233.00

Table 17.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-	
	Average:	1954	harvest:	Average:	1954	cated	Average:	1954	cated	
	1944-53:	1955	1955	1944-53:	1955	1955	1944-53:	1955	1955	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	
Early	:									
13 States	:	371.4	239.4	246.9	173.6	216.9	242.8	61,719	51,931	59,957
Intermediate	:									
7 States	:	169.6	99.7	101.4	154.4	161.7	200.6	25,446	16,126	20,341
Late	:									
9 Eastern	:	473.3	350.0	350.6	274.7	299.4	335.3	125,086	104,796	117,542
9 Central	:	529.2	344.5	340.5	153.4	204.5	171.8	75,670	70,443	58,484
11 Western	:	423.3	374.5	404.5	272.1	301.0	315.1	113,226	112,735	127,447
	:									
29 late	:									
States	:	1,425.8	1,069.0	1,095.6	230.0	269.4	277.0	313,982	287,974	303,473
36 late and	:									
intermediate	:	1,595.4	1,168.7	1,197.0	222.3	260.2	270.5	339,427	304,100	323,814
	:									
Total,	:									
United	:									
States	:	1,966.8	1,408.1	1,443.9	213.1	252.8	265.8	401,146	356,031	383,771
	:									

Table 18.- Potatoes; F.O.B. prices at various shipping points and representative wholesale prices (l.c.l.) at New York and (carlot sales) at Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 size A, when available) per 100 pounds, indicated periods 1954 and 1955

Location and variety	Week ended			
	1954		1955	
	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Oct. 15	Nov. 12
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.O.B. Shipping Points</u>				
Lancaster, Allentown Section, Pa.				
Cobbler and Katahdin 1/	1.80	2.49	1.16	1.54
San Luis Valley, Colorado, Red McClure 2/	2.12	1.98	2.27	2.31
Riverhead, Long Island and nearby points,				
Cobbler 1/	1.67	2.20	.98	1.62
Rochester, western and central New York				
Various varieties 1/	1.95	2.50	1.16	2.01
West Michigan points, Katahdin, 1/	1.90	2.24	1.60	1.72
Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Burley District,				
Idaho, Russet Burbank 2/	2.14	2.68	1.96	2.34
Yakima Valley, Washington Russet				
Burbank 2/ 3/	2.12	---	1.78	2.16
<u>Tuesday nearest mid-month</u>				
	Oct. 19	Nov. 16	Oct. 18	Nov. 15
<u>Terminal markets</u>				
<u>New York</u>				
Katahdin, Long Island 1/	2.10	2.73	1.58	2.04
Russet Burbank, Idaho 2/	4.35	4.65	4.30	4.40
<u>Chicago</u>				
Round Red, Wisconsin 2/	2.25	---	2.50	---
Russet Burbank, Idaho 2/	3.55	3.95	3.40	3.75
Red River Valley, Pontiac 2/	2.27	---	2.85	---
1/ Unwashed stock.				
2/ Washed stock.				
3/ 2-inch minimum				

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 19.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1955			Indicated 1955			Indicated 1955
	Average	1954		Average	1954		Average	1954	
	1944-53			1944-53			1944-53		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Bu.</u>	<u>Bu.</u>	<u>Bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
Central Atlantic 1/	43.8	42.9	44.0	142.8	156.0	153.8	6,095	6,800	6,515
Lower Atlantic 2/	159.3	100.0	94.0	87.0	64.5	91.2	14,682	7,098	9,000
South Central 3/	273.0	186.1	183.2	83.0	68.0	99.4	23,982	14,106	18,519
North Central 4/	9.9	4.5	4.5	99.6	87.0	101.0	977	376	442
California	11.0	12.0	13.0	111.0	125.0	125.0	1,214	1,500	1,625
TOTAL U. S.	496.5	345.5	338.7	94.3	86.5	106.6	46,951	29,880	36,101

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 20.- Sweetpotatoes: F. O. B. prices at various shipping points representative wholesale market prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available), indicated periods, 1954 and 1955

Location and variety	Unit	Week ended			
		1954		1955	
		Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Oct. 15	Nov. 12
		<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
<u>F.O.B. Shipping Points</u>					
Southern Louisiana,					
Porto Rican	50-lb. crt.	2.70	3.46	1.99	2.21
Eastern Shore Virginia,					
Golden and Oklahoma	Bu.	1.60	---	1.71	---
		<u>Tuesday nearest mid-month</u>			
		Oct. 19	Nov. 16	Oct. 18	Nov. 15
<u>NEW YORK</u>					
Golden, Maryland,	Bu.	1.83	2.00	2.25	2.50
Porto Rican, North					
Carolina	Bu.	4.00	3.89	3.26	3.75
<u>CHICAGO</u>					
Porto Rican, Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	3.55	4.15	2.70	3.15

F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 21.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

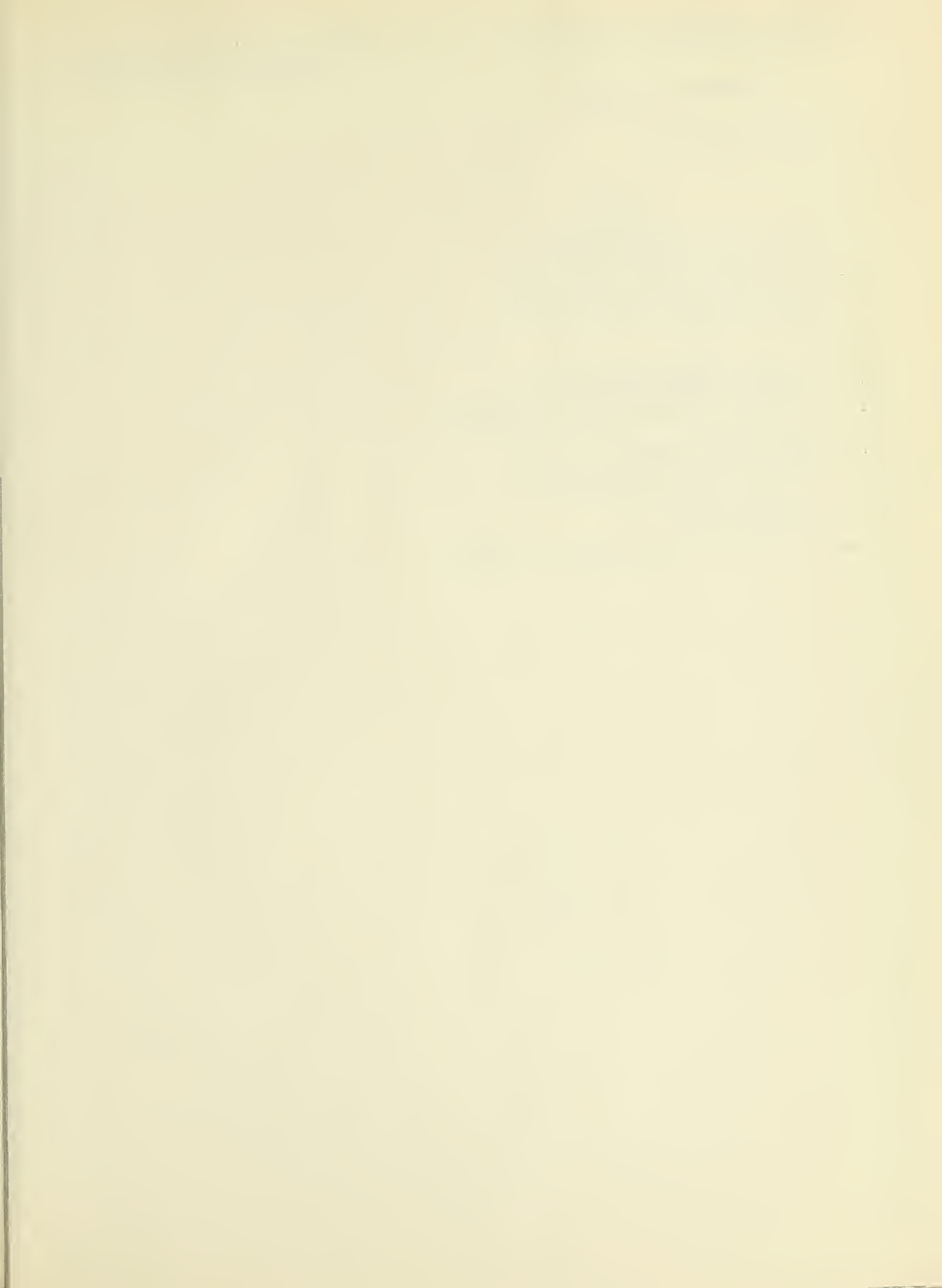
States and class	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Average:	Indi-	Aver-	Indi-	Aver-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:							
	1944-53:	1954:							
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	bags	bags	bags
Maine, New York and Michigan 2/	599	565	673	941	918	907	5,574	5,186	6,107
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington 3/	306	358	330	1,605	1,752	1,803	4,896	6,271	5,951
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah 4/	403	319	267	628	727	819	2,405	2,320	2,188
California:									
Large lima	77	73	72	1,581	1,895	1,800	1,205	1,383	1,296
Baby lima	66	43	27	1,588	1,958	1,600	1,018	842	432
Other 5/	178	218	240	1,236	1,329	1,300	2,219	2,897	3,120
Total California:	320	334	339	1,386	1,534	1,430	4,442	5,122	4,848
TOTAL UNITED STATES	1,628	1,576	1,609	1,078	1,199	1,187	17,317	18,899	19,094

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed. 2/ Largely Pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye and Cranberry. 3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. 4/ Largely Pinto beans. 5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White and Pink.

Table 22.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Average:	Indi-	Aver-	Indi-	Aver-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:							
	1944-53:	1954:							
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	bags	bags	bags
Minnesota	4	4	4	962	1,200	1,100	40	48	44
North Dakota	9	4	2	1,069	1,100	1,200	95	44	24
Montana	14	4	6	1,217	1,400	1,100	170	56	66
Idaho	113	93	86	1,290	1,275	1,050	1,450	1,186	903
Wyoming	4	5	4	1,316	1,970	1,750	51	98	70
Colorado	14	5	4	943	850	800	131	42	32
Washington	195	140	171	1,246	1,330	930	2,434	1,862	1,590
Oregon	22	5	5	1,075	1,000	650	235	50	32
California	14	8	6	1,137	1,225	1,200	150	98	72
United States	389	268	288	1,228	1,300	984	4,764	3,484	2,853

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned.



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